

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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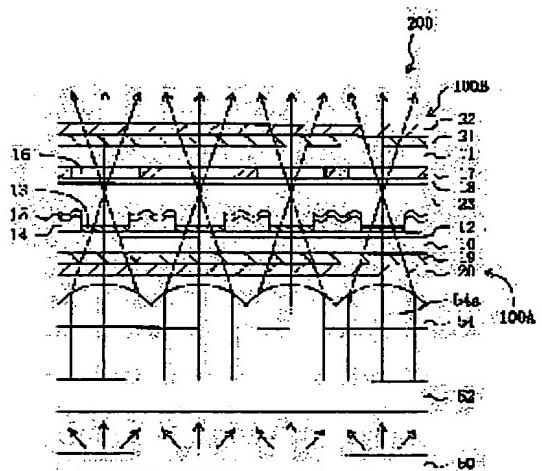
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(54) LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a transmission and reflection type liquid crystal display device with improved display brightness in a transmission mode.

SOLUTION: The liquid crystal display device can display both in a transmission mode and in a reflection mode, and is equipped with a liquid crystal display panel 100 having a liquid crystal layer 23 provided between a first substrate 10 and a second substrate 11, and an illumination device 50 disposed in the first substrate 10 side of the liquid crystal display panel. The liquid crystal display panel 100 has a reflection region to reflect the incident light from the liquid crystal layer 23 side and a transmission region to transmit the incident light from the illumination device 50 side in each pixel region. A collimating element 52 and a light-condensing element 54 are further disposed in this order from the illumination device 50 side between the liquid crystal layer 23 side of the first substrate 10 and the illuminating device 50. The spread angle of the diffused light emitted from the illumination device 50 is decreased by the collimating element 52, and the diffused light with a decreased spread angle is condensed to the transmission region of the liquid crystal panel by the condensing element 54.



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**Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No.
154181/2001 (Tokukai2001-154181)**

A. Relevance of the Above-identified Document

The following is a partial English translation of exemplary portions of non-English language information that may be relevant to the issue of patentability of the claims of the present application.

[EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION]

[0032]

Conversely, when a voltage is not applied to the liquid crystal layer 23 between the reflective electrodes 15 and the opposing electrode 18, liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer 23 remains aligned parallel to the substrate surface. Thus, circularly polarized light incident on the liquid crystal layer 23 is elliptically polarized due to the birefringence in the liquid crystal layer 23, and reflected at the reflective electrodes 15. The reflected elliptically polarized light further changes its direction of polarization axis as it passes through the liquid crystal layer 23 again. Thus, even when the light is transmitted through the quarter wave plate 21, the elliptically polarized light will not become linearly polarized light having its polarization direction orthogonal to the polarization axis of the polarizer 22. Thus, (a portion of)

the elliptically polarized light is transmitted through the polarizer 22. When a gap dr between the reflective electrodes 15 and the opposing electrode 18 is adjusted so that a phase difference of the liquid crystal layer 23 (thickness dr) satisfies a quarter wavelength condition, a total phase difference of the quarter wave plate 21 and the liquid crystal layer 23 (a phase difference for light transmitting through each of the quarter wave plate 21 and the liquid crystal layer 23 twice) satisfies a single wavelength condition (integer multiple of wavelength). Therefore, when the light reaches the polarizer 22, the polarization direction of the lineally polarized light becomes parallel to the polarization axis of the polarizer 22. Thus, when the liquid crystal layer 23 satisfies the condition, the amount of light transmitting through the polarizer 22 becomes maximum. That is, display brightness in white display becomes maximum.

[0033]

By controlling an applied voltage across the reflective electrodes 15 and the opposing electrode 18 and thereby changing an (apparent) birefringence of the liquid crystal layer 23, it is possible to change the amount of light, which is reflected at the reflective electrodes 15, transmitting through the polarizer 22. Thus, gradation display can be realized.

[0034]

(Transmissive mode) By passing through the polarizer 20, light emitted from an illuminating device (not shown) provided at the back of the liquid crystal display panel 100 (lower part of Fig. 2) is linearly polarized with its polarization direction parallel to the polarization axis (transmission axis) of the polarizer 20. The linearly polarized light is incident on the quarter wave plate 19 provided to create a 45-degree angle difference between the polarization axis and a slow phase axis of the polarizer 20. The light is circularly polarized as it passes through the quarter wave plate 19. When a voltage is applied to the liquid crystal layer 23 between the transparent electrodes 13 and the opposing electrode 18, liquid crystal molecules having positive dielectric anisotropy are aligned in a direction substantially vertical to the surface of the substrate. In such an aligned state, the refractive index anisotropy of the liquid crystal layer 23 for the light incident from a direction normal to the substrate is extremely small, and as such the phase difference caused by the light transmitting through the liquid crystal layer 23 is nearly zero. Therefore, the circularly polarized light incident on the liquid crystal layer 23 is transmitted through the liquid crystal layer 23 in a circularly polarized state, and incident on the quarter wave plate 21. The elliptically polarized light incident on the quarter wave plate 21 is linearly polarized

with its polarization direction orthogonal to the polarization axis of the polarizer 22 and absorbed by the polarizer 22. Thus, the light is not transmitted through the polarizer 22. Therefore, when a voltage is applied to the liquid crystal layer 23 between the transparent electrodes 13 and the opposing electrode 18, black display is carried out.

[0035]

Conversely, when no voltage is applied to the liquid crystal layer 23 between the reflective electrodes 13 and the opposing electrode 18, liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer 23 remain aligned parallel to the substrate surface. Therefore, circularly polarized light incident on the liquid crystal layer 23 is elliptically polarized due to the birefringence of the liquid crystal layer 23. Accordingly, even when the light is transmitted through the quarter wave plate 21, the elliptically polarized light will not become linearly polarized light having its polarization direction orthogonal to the polarization axis of the polarizer 22. Thus, (a portion of) the elliptically polarized light is transmitted through the polarizer 22. When a gap dt between the transparent electrodes 13 and the opposing electrode 18 is adjusted so that a phase difference of the liquid crystal layer 23 (thickness dt) satisfies a quarter wavelength condition, a total phase difference of the quarter wave plate 21 and the

liquid crystal layer 23 satisfies a single wavelength condition (integer multiple of a wavelength). Therefore, when the light reaches the polarizer 22, the polarization direction of the lineally polarized light becomes parallel to the polarization axis of the polarizer 22. Thus, when the liquid crystal layer 23 satisfies the condition, the amount of light transmitting through the polarizer 22 becomes maximum. That is, display brightness in white display becomes maximum.

[00008] しかしながら、上記公報に開示されている「クリオレンジシート」を設けた両用型液晶表示装置においても、透過モードにおける表示画質度が十分に改善されないことがあった。

[00009] 本発明は、上記課題を解決するためになさるべきものであり、その目的は、透過モードにおける表示画質度が改善された透過反射両用型液晶表示装置を提供することにある。

（ライト）から出射される光は拡散光であるので、上記従来の透過反射両用型液晶表示装置におけるマイクロレンズに対しても、その光軸に対してはほぼ平行に入射する光の量は少ないので、従って、マイクロレンズによって透過頻度に集光効果は少なく、その結果、透過モードの表示輝度の改善効果が小さいのである。

0A上の透過領域を規定し、反射電極15がTFT基板10A上の反射領域をそれぞれ規定する。走査線1と10A上の反射領域とが交差する領域の近傍にTFT5が配置され音響線2とが接続されている。
走査線1がデータ電極6に、信号線2がソース電極7に接続されている。
[0024] 図2を参照しながら、液晶表示パネル10とによって、後述するコリメートル線子および光路子線の構成を述べる。また、透過領域を走査領域の中央附近に配置するに伴って、透過領域を走査領域の中央附近に配置する。

【0018】また、本発明の他の液晶表示装置が有する透過程反射膜は、照明装置側から入射する光を散反射する。反射領域で散反射された光の一部は、透過領域を通過し、透過モードの表示に寄与することができる。従って透過領域に集光される光の量が増加し、その結果、表示輝度が改善される。

【0019】勿論、集光鏡子、あるいはコリメート镜子

表示装置 100 の表示原理を簡単に説明する。

【0031】(反転モード)表示面(図 2 中の上方)は、基板 100 に入射した光(高屈折光)は、偏光板 22 を通過することによって、偏光板 22 の偏軸(透光軸)と平行な偏光方向を有する直角偏光とされる。この直角偏光は、偏光板 22 の偏光軸と透光軸が 90 度をなすように配置された 1/4 波長板 21 に入射し、1/4 波長板 21 を通過した後には直角偏光になる。反射電極 15 と反向偏振 18 との間に形成された間に、正の透光異方性を示す液晶分子が印加され、これが向量が右側に配向している。この反射電極 15 と反向偏振 18 との間に形成された間に、正の透光異方性を示す液晶分子が印加され、これが向量が左側に配向している。この

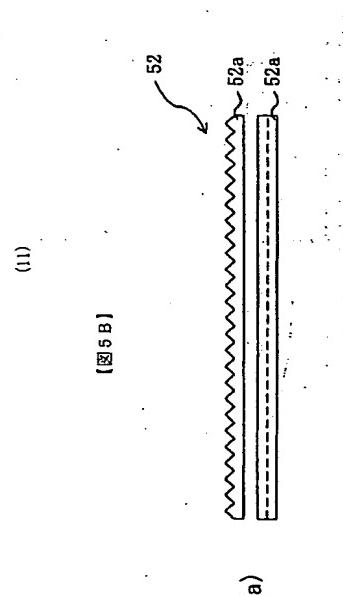
基板 100 上に形成された各層は、ガラス基板 10A および、ガラス基板 10B とガラス基板 10C から成る。

【0032】(正転モード)表示面(図 2 中の下方)は、基板 100 に入射した光(高屈折光)は、偏光板 22 を通過することによって、偏光板 22 の偏軸(透光軸)と平行な偏光方向を有する直角偏光とされる。この直角偏光は、偏光板 22 の偏光軸と透光軸が 90 度をなすように配置された 1/4 波長板 21 に入射し、1/4 波長板 21 を通過した後には直角偏光になる。反射電極 15 と反向偏振 18 との間に形成された間に、正の透光異方性を示す液晶分子が印加され、これが向量が右側に配向している。この反射電極 15 と反向偏振 18 との間に形成された間に、正の透光異方性を示す液晶分子が印加され、これが向量が左側に配向している。この

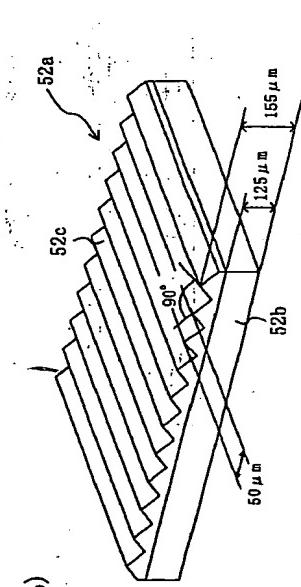
反射領域の反応領域に、照明施設側から入射する光を散乱反射することによって、透過領域を通して、透過モードの表示領域をさらに改善することができます。

〔00021〕(透過反対両用型液晶表示部、パネル) 本発明による透過反対両用型液晶表示装置(以下、「両用型液晶表示装置」という)に用いられる液晶表示パネルの工法を示す。図1は、FT基板100Aの平面図を図1に、FT基板100Bの平面図を図2に、Aを有する液晶表示パネル100の部分断面図を図2に示す。図2は、図1のII-I'I'線に沿った断面図に対応する。

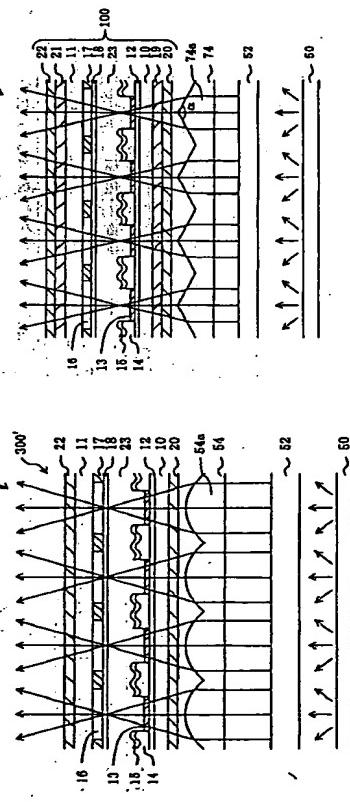
[0023] 図1に示したように、TFT基板100Aは、ガラス基板10の上に、薄膜トランジスタ(TFT)5と、複数の走査線(ゲートバスライン)1および信号線(ソースバスライン)2とを有している。各走査線1および各信号線2によって囲まれた領域内には、例として、透明電極10(インシグニム酸化物)からなる透明電極11が複数配置される。また、透明電極11が形成された複数の走査線1と反射電極13とが接続電極4を構成する。走査線1と反射電極13とが接続電極4に配接してある。液晶表示部100のマトリクス状に配設された複数の走査線の接続端部のそれぞれは、接続電極4によつて封鎖される。



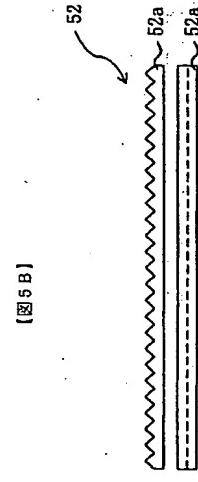
[58]



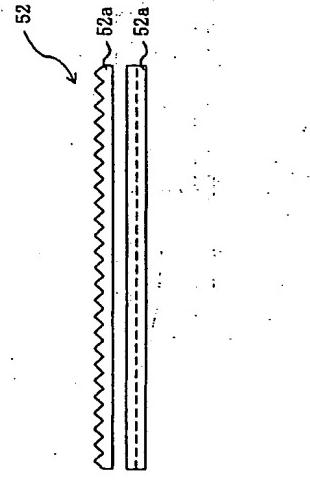
【图7】



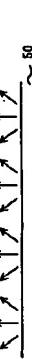
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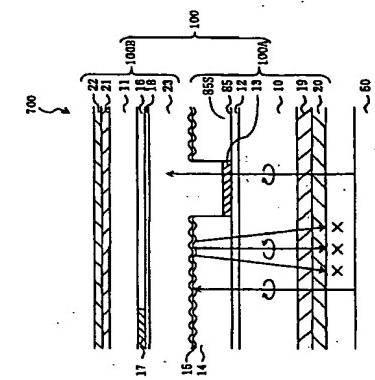
[図9] [図8]



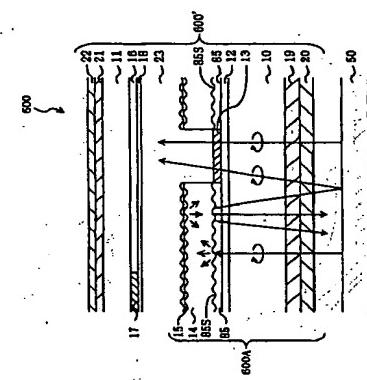
〔6回〕



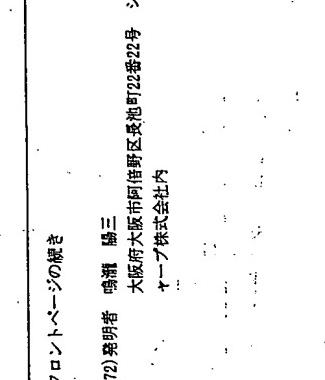
四二



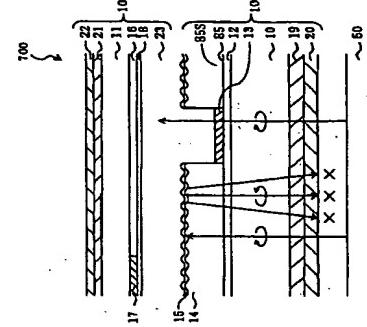
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 GG01 GG02 GG03 GG12 GG24
 HH12 HH14 LL03 LL07 LL08
 LL12 LL14



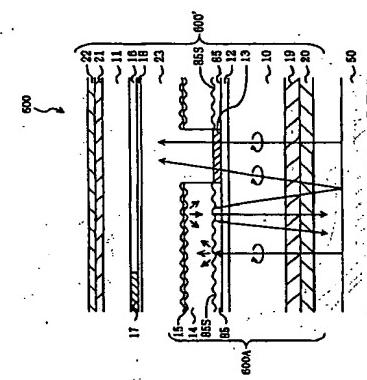
四〇一



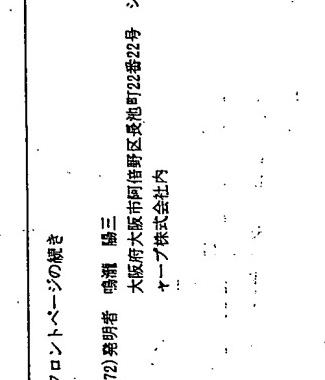
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大阪府大東市



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F7-△(参考)	2H09) FA0BX FA0BZ FA1IX FA1IZ FA16Y FA28Z FA32Y FD06
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